

INTERNATIONAL

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, scattered showers. Temp: 14-18 (57-64). Wednesday, scattered showers. LONDON: Tuesday, showers. Temp: 11-14 (52-61). Wednesday, showers. CHAMBERY: Moderate to rough. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp: 13-15 (56-64). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp: 12-13 (54-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—CLOUDS PAGE.

*Herald**Tribune*

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1978

Established 1887

Slips Silently Away Before Trial

Mime Upstages Spain Army

From wire dispatches
BARCELONA Feb. 27.—Albert Boadella, director of a Catalan theater troupe, escaped from custody today, less than 24 hours before he and five members of his company were to be court-martialed on charges of insulting the army.

Mr. Boadella, 35, was arrested on army orders on Dec. 16 as a result of a production by the反动的剧团 he heads. Early last month he was transferred from prison to a Barcelona hospital when he became ill.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported today that Mr. Boadella had asked the policeman guarding him to be allowed to go to the toilet. He did not return later; a man identifying himself as Mr. Boadella called the agency and said he was hiding in a safe place. The other accused performers have been free on bond.

Earlier today, the Barcelona military Region ordered the court-martial to take place tomorrow before four military judges, despite threats of a national theater strike and leftist street protests and charges from moderates that the case is a throwback to the censorship of the Franco regime. The trial was ordered by Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos, captain-general of the Barcelona district and an army minister under Franco.

The prosecution asked 4 1/2-year prison terms for Mr. Boadella, and three years for four actors and an actress, whose performance reportedly offended Gen. Coloma and other high-ranking officers.

Albert Boadella AP

In Criticizing Aid to Ethiopia

Moscow Assails U.S. 'Distortion'

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (NYT)—This accused the United States yesterday of "premeditated distortion" of Moscow's policy of military aid to Ethiopia.

On Saturday, the State Department warned the Kremlin that its aid was on a scale that could impede U.S.-Soviet relations. The department had no immediate comment on the Soviet response.

The Soviet press agency's statement was brief, but it marked a return to a kind of verbal squabbling that was common a year ago when the Carter administration's charges of violations of human rights angered the Kremlin.

Strategy Shift

Soviet and Western analysts speculated yesterday that the Soviet leadership was convinced that it risked more than an escalating war of words with Washington over the conflict in the Horn of Africa. At least until the weekend, the Kremlin apparently believed that Soviet-U.S. relations, negotiations on control of strategic arms, and détente would not be endangered by the sizable deployments of arms, Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers into Africa.

Somalia's support of ethnic Somalis in the Ogaden Desert of Ethiopia brought a strategic reversal in the Horn of Africa, with Moscow switching aid from Somalia to the Marxist regime in Ethiopia last November.

Distortion Policy

Responding, Tass said "the statement... distorts the Soviet Union's policy concerning events in the Horn of Africa, not for the first time." It said that Moscow was providing assistance to the Ethiopian government in shuffling aggression from Somalia and supported an end to the hostilities once Somali troops withdrew from Ethiopia. Any other interpretation, Tass said, was "premeditated distortion."

The State Department had responded to reports of remarks by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev

last Friday on Soviet-U.S. relations. He did not mention Africa or the Middle East, areas in which the United States has been unhappy with Soviet positions lately, but said that better relations with the United States were blocked by opposition from Congress and the Pentagon on issues such as strategic arms limitation, talks and terms of trade.

Press Charges

Last Friday, President Carter's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said that 10,000 to 11,000 Cuban troops—more than double previous administration estimates—and a Soviet general were in Ethiopia along with 400 Soviet tanks and 50 MiG jet fighters. Moscow did not directly comment on these claims, but has ac-

Backed by Russians, Cubans

Nkomo Readyng Strong Guerrilla Force

David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Joshua Nkomo, the 60-year-old father of the black nationalist movement in Rhodesia, has emerged as leader of a Soviet-backed Cuban-assisted guerrilla army now being readied for full-scale combat with Rhodesia's white-led security forces.

Mr. Nkomo's force of about 8,000 trained soldiers is now being augmented by thousands of others who are undergoing training in Angola and Zambia. His final goal, according to African diplomats, is a professional army of 20,000 capable of handling anything from heavy artillery to armored cars and tanks.

In fewer than two years, Mr. Nkomo has emerged as a key factor in the military equation in Rhodesia. Apart from getting Soviet weapons and Cuban instructors, he has the political backing of the Soviet Union, which has already denounced last week's Rhodesian settlement between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders.

Large numbers of guerrillas and

Keystone Joshua Nkomo

heavy weapons have been sighted by Western diplomats moving across Zambia from Angola toward the Zambian border with Rhodesia, in some instances accompanied by Cubans.

'Union-Made' Clearly Defines Jack Jones, a Legend in Britain

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Jack Jones, the Liverpool longshoreman's son who rose through the trade-union movement to a position of political and economic power rivaling the prime ministers, ordered without looking at themenu. "I'll have some soup first," he said. "Steak very well done. And one boiled potato."

It was typical of the man. He leads Britain's largest labor organization, the Transport and General Workers Union, with 2 million members, and he can strike terror in the hearts of businessmen and politicians, but he is still plain Jack Jones, working-class to the marrow of his bones. He is all of a piece: cloth cap, vacations in a house trailer on the Devon coast, refusal of a pension twice offered, even the commonplace name by which he is generally known although he is really James Larkin Jones the rightist newspaper, inevitably like to call him Emperor Jones.

A formal order by Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan indicated that the planned purchase of 6,661 West German trucks will be followed by additional purchases in later years. United Auto Workers union sources said they are not disturbed by the move because U.S. us and truck producers are doing well.

Waiting for his lunch, he was

greeted by three workers who talked about the fortunes of the Liverpool soccer team. Working men identify with him, and he with them.

Bowling Out

Next month, Mr. Jones will retire at age 65 after almost half a century in the union movement. His departure is a major event, and it is being treated as such.

Last week, his union held a daylong gala in his honor at the Royal Festival Hall, complete with two bands and two of Britain's most prominent comedians.

Prime Minister James Callaghan

was there, symbolizing Mr. Jones's influence on Labor party governments, past and present. So was a group of Mersey dancers who originally came from Chile symbolizing his long-time involvement in the politics of the left.

A tribute from Spanish labor recalled his service with the international brigades in the Spanish Civil War, during which he was wounded.

One of those honoring Mr. Jones was a self-effacing 51-year-

Swiss Curb On Money Aids Value Of Dollar

BERN, Feb. 27 (AP)—Switzerland today tightened its curbs on the inflow of foreign funds to an extent unparalleled in peacetime. The measures, combined with those announced last Friday, had immediate effect, boosting the value of the dollar by 5 per cent.

The government ordered a complete halt to the purchase of Swiss stocks and bonds by non-resident foreigners. It also imposed limitations on the import of foreign banknotes and strengthened central bank powers to calm markets by forward transactions in foreign exchange.

The curbs completed a package of stern measures described by a senior National Bank official as the toughest barriers since World War II. They came three days after an extension effective April 1, of prohibitive 40-per-cent annual "negative interest" charges to all Swiss-franc deposits held by non-residents in excess of 5 million francs (\$6.25 million).

Banking sources said billions of dollars were potentially affected by the package that has boosted the value of the dollar by a spectacular 5.5 per cent since Friday. The dollar closed today at 1,888.7 francs in interbank trading up from 1,787.5 late Friday. Gold dropped sharply from \$182.12 to \$180.75 an ounce.

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Chinese List Ex-Officials Rehabilitated

Many Noted Among Congress Delegates

PEKING, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Veteran Communists purged during and after the Cultural Revolution have emerged from disfavor at sessions of China's parliament and the united-front Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Delegates to the parliament, the National People's Congress, split into groups today to study the report on the work of the government presented by the Communist party chairman and Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, at the opening session yesterday. It is the first time that parliament has met in three years.

The People's Daily has published the names of delegates to the consultative conference, an advisory body to the government.

The most prominent to reappear was Li Wei-han, 81, one of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's earliest collaborators and possibly the only surviving member of the New People's Study Society, formed by Mao when he was a teenage student.

Mr. Li, a veteran of the long march who at one stage directed the united-front department of the Communist party Central Committee, was branded a counter-revolutionary revisionist in 1957 during the Cultural Revolution.

Other veterans who have reappeared after years of political disgrace include:

• Hsing Yu, 62, who had been a leading official in the Central Committee's propaganda department.

• Liu Heisio, 71, a former deputy foreign minister who was ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1962 and ambassador to Albania in 1967.

• Mei Yi, 63, a former associate editor of the Chinese news agency and director of radio and television in Peking for more than a decade in the 1950s and 1960s.

• Kao Yang-wen, a former senior official in the Peking party committee and a deputy minister of the metallurgical industry.

• Kuang Jen-nung, a former deputy commander of the air force, and Tseng Yung-ya, former head of the Tibet military region.

Many veterans officials purged during the last decade have been rehabilitated since the downfall of the Gang of Four in October, 1975.

The consultative conference opened its meeting on Friday but recessed to allow its members to attend the National People's Congress.

After considering Premier Hua's address, congress delegates will hear a report on constitutional reform and study a 10-year economic development plan and new words for the national anthem. Nearly 3,500 delegates are attending the National People's Congress, the fifth since the Communist state was founded in 1949.

'Union-Made' Clearly Defines Jack Jones, a Legend in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1) to make as big a contribution as needed. That is my philosophy. I hate privilege. People who can work should. Those who can't, because of age or ill health, society should protect."

Why is the productivity of industry so low? It is not partly because British workers would rather strike than work? "Our plant is very outdated. It has to be modernized. Also, our management ability is not up to the standards of Germany and the United States. Properly led and with proper incentives, the British worker is as good as anyone."

Buses to Link U.K., Russia By June

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet transport agency has signed an agreement with a British travel firm to begin bus services between Moscow and London, Tass said.

The first buses are to leave Moscow and London on June 3. The trip is expected to take 3 1/2 days. The next departures will be June 8, 17 and 22, and after that twice a week, Tass said.

The British firm is Wallas Arnold Tours Ltd.

Tass said that Soviet buses will be routed through Poland, East and West Germany and France, crossing the English Channel by ferry from Calais to Dover.

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION—President Anastasio Somoza stands behind a bullet-proof pane as he announces in Managua he will retire as nation's leader in 1981.

At Least 9 Killed in Clashes in Nicaragua Cities

MANAGUA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—At least nine persons were killed in clashes between anti-government demonstrators and Nicaraguan National Guard troops near here, it was officially announced today.

The military high command said that seven civilians and a soldier were killed yesterday when troops were attacked near Datarina, south of the capital.

The Red Cross said that a youth was killed during clashes in the city of Diriamba yesterday.

The fighting broke out soon after President Anastasio Somoza announced a series of political and social reforms at a rally yesterday, in Managua.

Troops aboard low-flying aircraft dropped tear gas grenades to quell the disturbances, the latest outbreak of violence in almost seven weeks of agitation against the Somoza government.

At least 30 persons have died in clashes between demonstrators and the National Guard since opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro

was murdered on Jan. 10. Gen. Somoza told the rally yesterday that he would remain in office until his term expired in 1981, but he announced reforms which, he said, would end Nicaragua's anti-democratic system.

More political parties would be allowed to contest the 1981 elections, he said.

He also announced a series of social measures aimed at helping the working class, including a compulsory annual pay bonus for all workers.

For Rhodesian Internal Settlement

Sithole Says U.K. Conditionally Backs Accord

SABURU, Rhodesia, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Rev. Ndabandinga Sithole, one of three black nationalist leaders negotiating an internal majority rule settlement with Prime Minister Ian Smith, today declared that he had won conditional support for the initiative from Britain.

But he asserted that if an envisaged interim government to shepherd the country to black rule "does not reflect a movement toward an effective transfer of power, then the question of legalizing it would be almost impossible."

Mr. Smith and the three black leaders are to meet again shortly in a renewed bid to work out the composition, role and lifespan of the interim government.

The white minority government

and the three black leaders are in sharp disagreement about the makeup of the administration.

Both sides are seeking effective control of the interim government, which will have the task of drafting the country's first one-man, one-vote constitution and organizing democratic elections.

Britain and the United States have maintained that a settlement excluding the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe would not win international recognition.

Mr. Sithole recently held three days of talks in London on the internal initiative with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and briefly with the U.S. under secretary for African affairs, Richard Moose.

Mr. Smith and the three black leaders are to meet again shortly in a renewed bid to work out the composition, role and lifespan of the interim government.

The white minority government

Barre Says a Victory by Left Would Pull Paris From EEC

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27 (AP).—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said in an interview in a Belgian newspaper today that the economic chaos that would follow a victory of the left in next month's general elections would push France out of the Common Market.

"It appears obvious to me that the economic policy which a Socialist-Communist government proposes to conduct would lead within a matter of months to putting France on vacation from the community," Mr. Barre said in the interview, in Le Soir.

Mr. Barre, who was once a vice-president of the European Commission, the Common Market executive, was replying to a question about the impact leftist French government would have on the Common Market.

His answer was seen by observers here as a reply to the recent statement made by Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen, who said he would welcome a victory by French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand next month.

Mr. Barre said the social and economic consequences of the left's Common Program would prevent France from abiding by the rules on which the Common Market was founded.

He said the enormous budget deficit that would result from the application of the Common Program, and which the left has acknowledged, would lead to a "severe degradation of the balance of payments."

"The choice then would be between a massive depreciation of the franc, that is to say, an amputation of the French people's purchasing power, or a desperate call for international assistance that would involve draconian conditions—other countries have experienced this," Mr. Barre said.

He said it was the right thing to do," Mr. Barre said. Although his members rebelled against his advocacy last summer of an extension of the restraints, "I believe in working toward an end to inequality in this country. But if the country is in trouble—and it is—then the trade unions must make a contribution."

Pensions are one subject he intends to pursue in retirement. He would use the wealth tax to finance them and he would peg them at half of average earnings (about \$70 a week). He also will push his much disputed ideas of industrial democracy, which would involve the unions in corporate management, and his conviction, unorthodox by U.S. standards, that payment on a piece-work basis tends to increase worker productivity.

Jorgensen's Response

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Premier Jorgensen today tried to calm the conflict caused by his remark that he would welcome a victory by Mr. Mitterrand. France yesterday protested Mr. Jorgensen's remarks.

Today, Mr. Jorgensen issued a statement saying, "I have not interfered in French affairs and definitely did not wish to interfere."

He said that his comment on Mr. Mitterrand was in answer to a question and that he had prefaced his response "with a general remark that one must wait and see what the French people decide."

While the more militant rival Zimbabwe African Nationalist Union took to the warpath in late 1972, Mr. Nkomo's own Zimbabwe African People's Union held back. In fact, on that fatal day in March, 1976, when ZAPU was being formed and the Soviet Union was casting about for potential allies among the African nationalist movements in the remaining colonies.

Although ZAPU hardly qualified as a Marxist-oriented, or even socialist-inclined party, it was the only nationalist one then agitating in Rhodesia.

An air of mystery still surrounds Mr. Nkomo's army, but it has gained a reputation for being better equipped, trained and disciplined than ZANU's still slightly larger and more battle-hardened army.

Furthermore, while the ZANU

Foreign Policy View

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—French Ambassador Francois Delapouy said today that no radical change in French U.S. policies should be expected even if leftists win a majority in next month's elections.

Mr. Delapouy, talking to reporters at a breakfast at the National Press Club, said the election is bound to be close, and "in France with 51 per cent of the vote you can't make changes of 180 degrees especially in foreign policy."

By Peter Kiess

Cypriot Open Door to Mideast Led to Larnaca Airport Battle

By H. D. S. Greenway
and Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A decade-old policy of letting all Middle East factions operate in Cyprus with virtual freedom came apart suddenly last week with the terrorist slaying of an Egyptian editor and the military battle that followed at Larnaca's airport.

Now this country's government, which had allied itself with the growing power of Arab petroleum and tied its economy closely to that of the Gulf states, is worried about its future relations not only with Egypt but with the entire Arab world.

The repercussions of the airport clash eight days ago, when 15 Egyptian commandos were killed in a shoot-out with the Cypriot National Guard while attempting to storm a commando plane, are still reverberating through this small, divided island republic.

Although the Cabinet and major party leaders have publicly supported President Spyros Kyprianou's handling of the affair, Cypriots are asking themselves how they got into such a mess.

Archbishop Makarios, the late Cypriot president, who was a major figure in Third World politics, first decided to let virtually all Middle East factions operate on his island as long as they did not disturb his nest.

He put a stop to a series of Arab-Israeli killings on the island in the early 1970s and maintained diplomatic relations with both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Despite the bitterness of the 1974-75 Lebanese civil war, virtually all the factions operated freely on Cyprus without killing each other. The Christians, for example, supplied their side from the port of Larnaca while the PLO and its allies used the port of Limassol and the Cypriots profited from the operations of both.

In the meantime, Makarios hitched his wagon to the rising star of Arab petroleum power.

On the first two nights, they were very happy, but the last night they were very sad," said Irmela Neofytou, a Greek-Cypriot singer, in recalling her date's with the accused. On one night she testified, the two Arabs spent more than 100 Cypriot pounds (\$20) buying her drinks.

50 Witnesses

The accused, Sami Mohammed Qatari, 23, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, sat impassively throughout the opening day of a preliminary hearing that is to determine whether they will stand trial on charges of premeditated murder. About 50 persons are to testify during the hearing which is expected to last two weeks.

Mr. Schatz's assassination set the stage for a bloody battle at Larnaca airport the next day. Ground forces killed 15 Egyptian commandos trying to storm a jetliner held by two gunmen held 16 Arab hostages.

The Larnaca incident caused Egypt to sever relations with Cyprus. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has demanded that the two

Schmidt Sets UN Visit

BONN, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will speak at the United Nations special session on East-West disarmament in New York in May, a government spokesman said here today.

Bright Future, Conversion, Death—Odyssey of Slain Moon Cultist

By Peter Kiess

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—A 29-year-old woman who gave up a prospective medical career in France to become a missionary for the Rev. Sun Myung Moon was, according to autopsy results released yesterday, stabbed repeatedly and strangled. The body of the victim, Christiane Coste, was found Saturday in East Harlem.

Every morning since New Year's Day, Miss Coste went to East 102d and 103d Streets and Lexington Avenue to climb the dingy tenement stairs to distribute the *Newspaper*, a daily newspaper associated with the Moon movement.

She delivered her last paper on an upper floor at 123 East 102d Street sometime before 8 a.m. on Friday. Her body was found at 4:15 p.m. Saturday in the grimy snow in the backyard of 126 East 103d Street. Investigators believe it may have been thrown from a roof or window.

Mr. Moon, the South Korean evangelist, was said by a spokesman to have led prayers for Miss Coste at a service yesterday morning at his Unification Church in Tarrytown, N.Y. Mr. Moon praised her "dedication," adding, "she was such a good example of the true missionary and the love of God."

In Béziers in southern France, her older sister, Berta Coste, who lives there with her parents, said that Miss Coste had been a student of biology and science at the University of Montpellier and had become an assistant in medicine at the University of Bordeaux in 1972.

Then, the sister said, Miss Coste met Mr. Moon in Béziers. Formerly a Roman Catholic, she became a follower of Mr. Moon in 1972, abandoned her studies and prospective medical career and went to the United States in January, 1973.

"She was a fanatic, she didn't listen to what we told her," she had been indoctrinated by the Rev. Moon," the sister said.

Both men died by garrote, tightening a screw in an iron collar until the spinal cord was severed. Most executions in Spain are by firing squad.

El Jodar's play, however, centered on the execution of the drifter as an ordinary criminal caught in the regime's net after the assassination of President Siegfried Buback and kidnapped industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer.

Kuwait and Iraq have refused to cooperate with West German officials and have barred entry to Federal Criminal Office representatives seeking the terrorists, the sources said today.

The sources said that the unidentified terrorists are wanted by the West Berlin-based Federal Criminal Office in connection with the murder of federal Chief Prosecutor Siegfried Buback and kidnapped industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer.

The trial will be before Col. Luis Moreno Magdaleno and three captains.

Madrid, Catalan and Basque politicians appealed earlier to the government to try to have the army call off or delay the trial until Gen. Coloma, 66, a former ambassador to Washington, goes on the reserve list in a few months.

Printers Strike Halts Munich Papers Today

MUNICH, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—About 2,000 printers went on a 24-hour strike here today, preventing the publication of all newspapers tomorrow in the Bavarian capital.

Several newspapers in Frankfurt, including the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, also were hit by strikes but it was not immediately clear whether they would be printed. Printers struck to back demands for an agreement covering computer printing techniques.

News Analysis

Cypriot Open Door to Mideast Led to Larnaca Airport Battle

violent aspects of Middle East politics should erupt here.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat venting his fury over the incident where it hurts most, has not only broken diplomatic relations with Cyprus but has withdrawn Egyptian recognition from Mr. Kyprianou as its legitimate president. This is particularly painful because Cypriots have been leaning over backward to take the hijackers' freedom in return for their release of the hostages. Cyprus has been a conciliatory place, and although the Egyptians admitted as much by saying that they decided to attack only when they thought that Cyprus was going to promise the hijackers freedom in return for their release of the hostages. Cyprus has been a conciliatory place, and although the Egyptians admitted

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, February 28, 1978 *

The Miners and the Contract

The coal strike has arrived at a settlement—but it remains to be seen whether the settlement will stick. Now the contract goes to the miners for ratification, and the outcome is anything but certain. The White House staff, in the manner of all White House staffs, is claiming a great victory for vigorous presidential leadership. But President Carter himself is a good deal more cautious.

He urged the miners to approve the contract, in the national interest as well as in their own. If they don't, Mr. Carter will have to fall back on the "drastic action" that he had threatened over last week. But the prospects for an imposed solution are not good. If the miners accept the contract—as Mr. Carter and, incidentally, the union leadership hope—many broad questions of equity will still remain unresolved. Because the union and the coal companies have demonstrated that they are not able to settle their differences without government intervention, the federal government's job as referee has not ended.

A contract does not guarantee peace in the coal industry. Last summer, you may remember, there was a wave of wildcat strikes throughout the Appalachians. The strikes cut the flow of royalties into the health fund; as a result, benefits were cut, and that, in turn, incited more strikes. It would not happen again in precisely the same way since, under the new contract, the companies are to guarantee the benefits. But the contract would also require a charge for care that until now has been free, which seems to many miners to be an infringement of their accustomed rights.

* * *

To keep production steadily rising, and to keep absenteeism low, will require continuous attention to these long-disputed issues of benefits, work rules and health and safety standards. Mr. Carter has promised to set up a commission. The general reaction has been groans from the companies and jeers from the miners. They have seen too many

studies and recommendations. But a bit of interest from outsiders, between crises, is not necessarily a bad idea. If Mr. Carter wants his commission taken seriously, he will have to demonstrate that he takes it seriously himself. That requires him to appoint respected people, and soon.

Even to get the settlement to its present highly conditional stage, Mr. Carter has had to make a series of significant concessions. He is not to be blamed for it; he probably had no alternative. But candor compels listing the ingredients on the label. From the beginning the administration has made it clear that this contract is to be regarded as an exception to any wage-restraint policy. The wage increase will be passed rapidly along to the buyers of coal, and from them to the buyers of steel and electricity. Conventional anti-inflationary rules do not apply, for the present, to fuel and energy.

* * *

The companies had their own reasons for giving in to the President. For example, his trade representative, Robert Strane, was on the phone to the steel industry, which, through its captive mines, strongly influenced the coal bargaining. The price of coal is a secondary concern to the steel industry these days. Its primary interest is federal policy on the limitation of imports of steel.

Whether the coal contract constitutes victory for Mr. Carter is a question that can't be answered. Certainly he was right to get into the negotiations, and certainly they moved faster and better than would have been possible without him. But the test isn't whether a contract gets signed, or even ratified. The real test is whether the contract leads, in coming months, to rising coal production for the country, an improving safety record in the mines and a decline in strikes and disruptions by angry miners who believe they have no other way to make themselves heard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Offshore Oil

The last legal obstacle to long-delayed oil and gas exploration in the Baltimore Canyon area off the coast of New Jersey has been removed—but doubts about possible environmental damage remain unresolved. More than 18 months ago the federal government leased exploration and development rights to the oil and gas companies. A lawsuit filed by local officials and environmentalists blocked the project. Initially, a federal judge canceled the leases because environmental protections were a "charade." But that decision was overturned on appeal, and last week, by refusing to hear the case, the Supreme Court ended the impasse.

The court's action brings relief to oil and drilling companies which paid more than \$1.1 billion for the leases and claimed to be losing millions of dollars a week because of the delays. Now there are hopes that significant offshore deposits will be found to pending leases sales off the coasts of Massachusetts and Georgia—again provided the law is enacted before the sales are made. Only by passing a law that offers better protection against oil spills can Congress defuse the concerns that have slowed development of a potentially useful energy source.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The French Elections

A democracy which cannot change its government is no democracy. A democratic constitution that cannot cope with the wishes of the people is not an institution worth preserving. There may well... be

good reason to hope that (President Valéry) Giscard (d'Estaing) and (Socialist leader) François Mitterrand can work together flexibly and tolerably fruitfully; that the constitution is suppler than its critics believe.

But there is no hope for France, which time and again teeters on the edge of a left-wing abyss and then pulls back. Sooner or later the alternative is going to have to be tried. That moment will come not when international bankers and alarmed Western governments wish it, but when—TV and other rigging notwithstanding—a majority of French voters want something new. There is every sign that they will want it on March 12. And the steadiness of their resolve, reflected in public opinion polls, has little to do with the warnings on the left or the growlings on the right. Enough people in France now seem to perceive that the society they sanc-

tioned but do not in detail control is one shot through with inequality. The rich get rich—and never mind economic miracles—the poor stay relatively poor.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Strains on Israel's Hard Line

Mr. Begin's government showed signs of strain at yesterday's crucial meeting on the controversial question of settlements in the occupied territories. After a hard-fought Cabinet session the decision that there would be no change in policy was announced. In fact, however, a freeze on development seems to be already in force and likely to continue—with the specific exception of three new settlements planned in military bases on the West Bank. It is a pity that Mr. Begin could not have been more forthcoming and constructive in a public statement. This would have done at least something to soften Israel's rejection of the main parts of the latest proposals brought by Mr. Aïterton, the American mediator, from Egypt and Jordan.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1903

NEW YORK—Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, 85, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, in this city. Mr. Gatling invented agricultural implements, but is best remembered as the creator of a multiple-firing gun which was the precursor of the present machine gun. He offered the gun to the Union Army during the Civil War. He thought that it would make war so terrible that nations would hesitate to resort to it.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1928

NEW YORK—The hard hat now rims the college skull. Visiting coonskin coats are almost invariably topped by new Derby. They flourish in a wide range of design, from the nobby English bowler to the bold soup-kettle motif of the early nineteen hundreds. The return of the Derby is just another example of the swing back to college styles that went out around the turn of the century. Padded-square shoulders, peg-top trousers and deep hip pockets are also back.



Griffin Bell and U.S. Human Rights

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—For 20 years, from 1958 to 1978, the CIA secretly went through bags of international mail in New York and other postal centers, opened first-class letters to and from Americans and made copies. Altogether it copied at least 215,000 letters and fed into computers 1.6 million names gleaned from the mail-opening project.

Last August three citizens whose letters had been opened won a suit against the government for invasion of their privacy. Federal Judge Jack Weinstein of Brooklyn, N.Y., awarded the three victims \$1,000 each in damages. Weinstein wrote:

"In this country we do not pay lip service to the value of human rights and individual dignity—we mean to live by our ideals."

The Department of Justice—Jimmy Carter's Department of Justice—is now appealing that decision. A department brief says it "will not argue that the actions of the CIA in this case were legal or constitutional." But federal law, it argues, gives the victims no remedy against the government. And in any event \$1,000 in damages was "excessive."

The case is one more example of a depressing trend in the Carter administration. While the President and others rightly talk about the importance of his human-rights policy abroad, the Justice Department reacts with insensitivity and pettifogging to issues of civil liberty at home.

One thing made this an especially compelling case. Although the final decision in damage suits against the government is left to judges, Weinstein had an advisory jury hear the evidence and give its opinions. Three juries wanted to award \$10,000 to each plaintiff, one suggested \$2,500 and the eight others called for \$1,000.

Instructive Case

In effect, there was an extraordinary statement of public feeling about government wrongdoing. Some jurors, when polled, said specifically that it was important to show the government it could not trample on people's rights and get away with it. "It was instructive," Weinstein said, that jurors of sharply different backgrounds all found that the mail-opening victims had "suffered substantial damages."

The three people involved in the case had no idea originally that their mail had been opened. Each made a general request under the Freedom of Information Act to see what the CIA had under his or her name, and was told that a personal letter was in the files. Then each sued.

Norman Birnbaum, professor of sociology at Amherst, wrote to a faculty member at Moscow University in 1970 about an upcoming conference on the sociology of religion. The letter was opened and four copies distributed to various CIA units that had, it was said, an "interest" in correspondence to and from Moscow University.

Mary Ruth Macmillan wrote in a well-known dissident whom she had met on a visit to the Soviet Union. His name was on a CIA watch list. Because the letter was personal, it was agreed at the trial that the name would not be disclosed.

B. Leonard Avery had a letter in 1968 from his son who was an exchange student at a Soviet university. The CIA made three copies and sent one to the

FBI, which had "an interest in U.S. exchange students in Russia."

The jury suggested that the government apologize to the three victims, and Weinstein held the damages to \$1,000 on condition that it do so. He said that would help restore "faith in our democratic institutions." Last November, Stanfield Turner, the CIA director, wrote to "express my regret at any intrusion into your privacy." He added an assurance that the agency is not today opening mail in U.S. postal channels.

Then the Justice Department decided to appeal. Its brief argues that these suits are barred by a Tort Claims Act provision excluding claims against the government for damages suffered when an official performed "a discretionary function." Weinstein held that the exception did not apply when an official act was illegal, as he found the mail-opening was. He said:

"There is no discretion under our system to conceive, plan and execute an illegal program."

The government brief also argues that this case falls within a Tort Claims Act exclusion of suits for "loss, misappropriation or negligent transmission of letters." It says that these letters "misappropriated."

Of course the Justice Department has the right to appeal. The question is whether it is wise to do so in such a case—wise to press an argument as petty as the idea that opening and copying personal letters is just "misappropriation" of the mail.

There is a special irony in this case. Many victims of government illegality have sued the individual officials responsible.

Attorney General Griffin Bell regards such suits as too burdensome. He has proposed legislation to bar them and make everyone sue the government itself for damages. Here, three people did exactly that, and Griffin Bell tells them that they may have a right but they don't have a remedy.

Letters

Young's View of Africa

Regarding your story of Feb. 14 on the conflicting Africa views of two top U.S. officials, National Security Adviser Ernesto and UN Ambassador Andrew Young, it would be unfortunate and indeed could destroy the constructive spirit of goodwill currently existing between the United States and black Africa—thanks largely to Mr. Young—were the Carter administration to lean more towards Mr. Brzezinski and his somewhat overbearing gang of global strategists, in formulating U.S. policies and responses to specific African questions and crises, especially those involving the Soviet Union in some capacity.

Mr. Brzezinski's preference for the United States to pursue its bilateral power rivalries with the Soviet Union into Africa, would at best return U.S.-Africa relations to the unproductive Kissinger days and could at worst be dangerous if carried to the not unlikely extreme of actual military confrontation between the two superpowers.

Mr. Brzezinski seems to believe that African states close to the Soviet Union politically should be treated within the overall framework of U.S.-Soviet relations. This is misleading and demeaning to the Africans, who want to be treated—as they should be—as separate sovereign entities, and not as Soviet satellites. There is no Communist state in Africa and the prevailing ideology among Africans, as Ambassador Young has rightly noted, is African nationalism which has given birth to the overriding African commitment to liberation at any cost.

Mr. Young's counsel for a more circumspect, case-by-case and "cool" U.S. response to Soviet-Cuban involvement in Africa is wiser, sounder and more realistic.

Africans invite Russians and Cubans to help in African liberation efforts, not to upset some mythical balance of power theory in the area.

The United States were to oppose Soviet-Cuban assistance to African efforts to end colonialism, racist minority rule and civil strife at home and abroad.

Such massive and persistent

John Dornberg

From Munich:

What are the Bavarians up to when they... dispatch a bevy of ministers to Moscow?

MUNICH.—Throughout the rest of West Germany it still appears to be a matter of intense speculation when—and even if—Leonid Brezhnev will visit Bonn.

But down here in the southern reaches of the Federal Republic currently under construction with Goppel's blessing and touted as the longest, most expensive and most controversial in the world, the Danube will give Russian bargemen access to the Main, the Rhine and the North Sea by around 1984.

Then, too, Bavaria was—after Russia itself—actually the world's second "Soviet republic." To be sure, it didn't endure very long—from November, 1918, until February, 1919, when its leader, Kurt Eisner, was assassinated by an unreconstructed Bavarian aristocrat unwilling to go along with the new republican order of things. Nonetheless, a Munich street is still named after Eisner.

So, there are things in common.

But the more pertinent question may be: What are the Bavarians up to when they stage their own show and dispatch a bevy of ministers to Moscow?

It may appear to some as the start of a new round of secret Balkan diplomacy (Bavaria is, after all, the anteroom to the Balkans). But, ostensibly at least, it is far more innocent: a three-week exhibit of Bavarian culture, folklore and industrial prowess, replete with beer, sausages, pretzels, a Berndesgaden brass band and dirndl-clad and leather-camouflaged schuhplattlers performing not far from Red Square.

The official purpose is to boost the export of Bavarian goods, which happen to include the output of some of West Germany's largest blue-chip corporations, to the Soviet Union. Moreover, the show is being staged in protocol-dictated response to a Soviet space and science exhibition held here in Munich a couple of years ago.

But it does raise some intriguing questions.

In Common

For example, what do Bavarians and Russians have in common besides a profusion of coddled churches or, as one member of the delegation confided before departure last week, "a certain peasant earthiness, frankness, disdain for diplomatic palaver and good natured brusqueness?"

Well, as Goppel pointed out, Bavarian troops once did march to the gates of the Kremlin in league with Napoleon. But, to take the edge off this reminder to his hosts, he quickly recalled that those royal Bavarians subsequently switched sides and fought together with Czar Alexander I all the way to the gates of Paris.

And in recent years, apparently with Strauss's blessing and to Goppel's visible delight, Bavaria has been conducting what can only be described as its own foreign policy.

Granted it has no foreign minister, no embassies, no ambassadors or diplomatic corps, and consulates-general are the highest-ranking foreign missions accredited in Munich.

Different Role

But because of both tradition and geography, it regards its political and economic interest as different from those of West Germany as a whole—"Danubian Balkan, Alpine and Transalpine" as one Strauss friend and occasional policy adviser phrased it.

In that vein, it has helped establish bilateral and multilateral commissions and working groups dealing with everything from the environment to infrastructure—not only with its immediate neighbors, Czechoslovakia and Austria, or Italy and Switzerland, but also with Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania.

And when you look into the neck of the woods, Russia is practically next door.

At a notch just below the formally diplomatic, it seems, is a constant movement of Bavarian plenipotentiaries rushing to attend a meeting of one such commission or another.

The movement, moreover, is likely to be even more pronounced in the future—for, come November, unless either one should change his mind once more, Strauss himself will replace the septuagenarian Goppel as Bavaria's premier.

And that move, Strauss has cautioned, should by no means be construed as a retreat into purely "provincial affairs."

Meanwhile, around here six ones gives a thought to the somewhat cooled relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany. With all that schuhplattling and free beer in the shadow of the Kremlin, relations between Munich and Moscow couldn't be better.

IMRICH KRIZILAK, Munich.

Make It Slovaks

In a picture caption (HTT, Feb. 10) describing an archaeological discovery in Slovakia of a 5,000-year-old skeleton, you credited the find to Czech scientists.

Since 1969, Czechoslovakia has been a federated state with two national republics—Czech and Slovak. In the case of the archaeological find described in the picture, Slovak scientists and not Czechs should have been credited.

IMRICH KRIZILAK, Munich.

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دعاكم على النايل



WEALTH OF A NATION—Burmese workers empty bags of newly harvested rice on a growing mountain of grain destined for government use. Rice is Burma's leading export and farmers are required to sell 45 per cent of their crop to government stations, such as this one, north of Rangoon, on the road to Mandalay.

Santiago Files Show

U.S. Says Chile Asked Killing-Suspects' Visas

SANTIAGO, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Two Chilean men linked by U.S. investigators to the 1976 assassination in Washington of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier were officially sponsored by the Chilean government in obtaining visas to the United States a month before the murder, U.S. Consulate files here show.

The U.S. government recently presented an official request to the Chilean ambassador in Washington that the two men, identified as members of the Chilean military, be produced for questioning in the presence of a United States prosecutor who is handling the investigation. A court document accompanying the request said "at least one of the men met with one of the persons believed to be responsible for the murder."

After reports of the U.S. request were published, spokesmen for the Chilean Navy, Army and Air Force said that neither of the men were listed as past or present members of the armed forces.

Nor are the two men's names in the record of the National Identification Service, which issues identification cards to all adult Chileans, a government spokesman said. "Civilians, they do not exist," he said, and added that the disavowal included members of the security police.

The U.S. court identified the men as Juan Williams Rose, 28, and Alejandro Romeral Jara, 26, both of Santiago.

Embassy records here establish a connection between two men using those names and the Chilean government up to about a month before the killing of Mr. Letelier and an associate.

Ronni Moffitt, Sept. 26, when a bomb exploded in their car.

An embassy spokesman gave these details: On Aug. 17, 1976, the Chilean Foreign Ministry sent a letter to the U.S. Consulate requesting visas for Mr. Williams and Mr. Romeral, who had been issued official passports the same day. The consulate granted the request according to normal diplomatic practice without seeking further documentation and issued A-2 visas, which are reserved for officials and diplomats on government business.

Another diplomatic source explained: "If there is an official

request, it means they are in one way or another connected to the government. If you are given an official passport, it means the government approves you."

The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Enrique Valdes Puga, declined to confirm the embassy's information when asked by reporters about the officials' passports and requests for official visas. "We don't want to interfere with the judicial action that will be initiated," Mr. Valdes said.

The U.S. court request, known formally as "letters rogatory," containing a sealed list of questions for the two men had not yet been handed over to the Chilean government, Mr. Valdes said. He said that the government had pledged complete cooperation in the investigation.

U.S. investigators in Washington said the two men are believed to be members of the Directorate of National Intelligence (DINA), the Chilean security police, which was dissolved last August and replaced by a similar organization called the National Information Center. The names of its agents are secret.

A lawyer who has handled many of the hundreds of human rights cases each year in the Chilean courts said that many court attempts to subpoena security police agents or to learn their identities have been met with flat government refusals on the grounds of national security.

Mr. Letelier served as ambassador to the United States and later in various cabinet posts in the leftist government of President Salvador Allende, who was killed in a 1973 military coup.

He spent a year as a political prisoner in concentration camps and then became a major figure in the exile resistance movement to the Chilean military government.

Obituaries

Robert Sobukwe, Led 1961 S. African Protest



AP

Robert Sobukwe

From 1961 until his death, Mr. Sobukwe was continuously either in jail, in detention on the maximum security prison of Robben Island, off Cape Town, or living under banning orders which muzzled him and confined him to the Kimberley area, where he worked in an attorney's office.

In March, 1961, he organized and led a nonviolent demonstration by blacks throughout the country against the government's "pass system." This forces all blacks to carry identity documents.

In a statement issued three days before the March 31, 1961, pass demonstrations and the Sharpeville shooting, Mr. Sobukwe urged his supporters to conduct the campaign "in a spirit of absolute nonviolence."

He also appealed to the police to calm. "Give the Saracens (armored cars) a holiday . . . The African people do not need to be controlled. They can control themselves."

Impossible Orders

But, he added, "Please do not give my people impossible orders, such as: 'Disperse within three minutes.' Any such order we shall regard merely as an excuse for baton-charging and shooting the people."

"If the other side [the police]

so desires, we will provide them with an opportunity to demonstrate to the world how brutal they can be. We are ready to die for our cause."

On March 31, Mr. Sobukwe led a group of 60 blacks to the Orlando police station in Soweto, the black township on the southwestern edge of Johannesburg, and told police they were deliberately not carrying their "passes"—an offense for which a black can still be arrested.

Mr. Sobukwe and seven others were detained.

At the same time thousands of black demonstrators massed outside the Sharpeville police station in response to Mr. Sobukwe's call.

The policemen opened fire with automatic weapons, killing 69 blacks and wounding several hundred others.

3-Year Prison Term

Mr. Sobukwe was sentenced to a three-year prison term for inciting blacks to commit violence,

and was released on parole.

When he was elected president of PAC, Mr. Sobukwe expressed his philosophy as: "We are not against the whites; we are just against their system. We aim at a government of Africans by Africans for Africans, with everybody who is prepared to accept the democratic rule of the African majority being regarded as an African."

Portia Pittman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Police today announced the discovery of a vast organization engaged in counterfeiting documents and trafficking in stolen cars and drugs. They said that three members of the organization, all of them Italians, were arrested in Rome.

The police said that 25 grams of pure cocaine was confiscated along with "an enormous quantity of counterfeit documents," including traveler's checks worth millions of Japanese yen and thousands of stolen car documents.

Among those arrested was the alleged leader, Emanuele Colussi, 33, an Italian resident of Belgium.

Executions Cited In Bangladesh

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—Amnesty International today expressed concern at what it described as summary executions of military personnel in Bangladesh and the large number and poor conditions of political prisoners in that country.

A report by the London-based human-rights group said there had been at least 130 and perhaps several hundred executions of servicemen following a abortive military uprising in September and October of last year.

The report also expressed concern at wide powers to arrest and detain political prisoners contained in the Bangladesh Special Powers Act and the emergency power rules. It put the number of political prisoners in Bangladesh at between 10,000 and 15,000.

8 Killed in Snowstorm In Swedish Mountains

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Eight skiers died in a weekend snowstorm in the Jamland Mountains in northern Sweden, newspaper reports said yesterday. One man survived the ordeal.

Christen Malqvist, 22, who was camping with eight fellow skiers when surprised by a snowstorm Thursday, was found by two fishermen yesterday. The fishermen alerted the mountain rescue group who found six persons dead to death and two who died shortly after they were found, the report said.

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Skepticism Increases in U.S.

Public Irked by Food, Drug Curbs

By Robert C. Kotz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The U.S. public shows signs of becoming as exasperated as the old Irishwoman whose doctor took away one after another of her pleasures until she exploded: "Soon ye'll be taken away me dying!"

Saccharin, hair dye, cured meats like bacon, even drinking water have been cited within the last year as causes of cancer—at least cancer in small animals fed large doses of suspect chemicals.

The presumption is that these chemicals also cause cancer in humans when taken in normal, very low doses. But there are two tempests in that teacup: one regarding saccharin, and another regarding the safety of diet soda.

The major evidence of carcinogenicity is still a footnote in a preliminary report of a study," he writes, and is "still controversial."

No Undisputed Case

There is no undisputed case in which a chemical was found to cause cancer in test animals and was also found to cause cancer in man. Saccharin may become the first if a recently announced \$11.4-million, 18-month study finds a correlation between bladder cancer and the sweetener's use. Several smaller studies on man have been equivocal.

Observers, in and out of government, claim that the government's "bear-hug of protection" has become so stifling that reaction has set in. If so, that would help explain the defeat two weeks ago in the House of Representatives of a bill to create a new consumer protection agency, added to the 33 existing agencies that have among them about 1,000 consumer-oriented programs.

Some horror stories: In 1972 children's sleepwear was ordered treated with flame retardant chemicals, raising sleeveless prices by 20 per cent. Last year the chemicals were banned because they can be absorbed through the skin and cause cancer.

Certain spray adhesives were banned when a researcher reported that their use by pregnant women could cause birth defects in babies. Seven months later the ban was rescinded. But in those seven months, some doctors said that they had recommended abortions to exposed women who were worried.

Two testing laboratories and a drug company were found to have distorted, even invented, test results. This "creative penmanship," as it was called, included reporting that a larger than true number of animals were tested. Sometimes tests

Even the regulators admit they are in trouble. "There is a crisis of confidence in testing procedures and in regulation as well," said the new commissioner of food and drugs, Donald Kennedy.

Experts Skeptical

Skepticism extends beyond the public into the ranks of experts.

Emil Mirk, chancellor emeritus at the University of California and an authority on food chemistry, was said to have bought huge jars of saccharin when the FDA moved against it so he would have an uninterrupted supply.

"Not true," Mr. Mirk said in a telephone interview. "I did that with cyclamate, the earlier sweetener, when the FDA banned it in 1970. But I would have done it with saccharin, too."

Once a radical, Mr. Mirk is now viewed as a conservative in the field. He was among the first to urge tests on at least two different animal species, rather than just one, before a chemical or drug could be labeled safe for humans.

This concept was finally accepted "but now they call me an industry man because I think things have gone too far," Mr. Mirk said. "We should apply more common sense in these cases, a better weighing of risks and

High Doses Used

To further cut costs, high doses of the chemicals are used rather than the low, naturally occurring dose. At low doses, thousands of animals would be needed to find one case of cancer. With saccharin, for example, 180,000 rats would have to be fed at a dose level comparable to one diet sack a day—rather than at the 800-a-day level of the test—to find one animal with bladder cancer.

And to increase the chances of finding carcinogens, the experiments use animals with a high natural cancer rate. (To use normal animals would risk missing a carcinogen, researchers say.) Such animals are usually prone to cancer in only certain organs, however, and are used for tests of chemicals that are suspected of causing cancer in other organs.

(Los Angeles Times)

UN Rights Panel Accused of Bias

GENEVA, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—The United States accused the United Nations Human Rights Commission today of attacking violations in Chile while failing to act on abuses in other countries.

Addressing the 32-member commission during a debate on Chile, U.S. delegate Edward Meavinsky said: "The government of Chile can legitimately complain of this double standard. It affects not only the very credibility of this commission but ultimately its viability as a meaningful body."

"Many of those who judge the government of Chile most harshly speak as representatives of governments whose own human rights record fall far short of the standards which the United Nations proclaimed for its members," he said. U.S. delegation sources said that Mr. Meavinsky was referring to such countries as the Soviet Union and Uganda, both of which are members of the commission.

(Los Angeles Times)

Alitalia Slowdown Today

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI)—A slowdown by flight assistants will delay all Alitalia flights out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport for at least two hours tomorrow, the airline unions said today.

In December, the current police minister, Jimmy Kruger, allowed him to visit a Cape Town hospital for chest and lung surgery.

When he was elected president of PAC, Mr. Sobukwe expressed his philosophy as: "We are not against the whites; we are just against their system. We aim at a government of Africans by Africans for Africans, with everybody who is prepared to accept the democratic rule of the African majority being regarded as an African."

Portia Pittman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Police today announced the discovery of a vast organization engaged in

counterfeiting documents and

trafficking in stolen cars and

drugs. They said that three mem-

bers of the organization, all of

them Italians, were arrested in

Rome.

The police said that

PARIS FASHION

A Family of Embroiderers That Started at the Top

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 27 (IHT)—Now that Emperor Bokassa's coronation brocade has died down, Roland Guiselin has gone back to being a small, modest artisan.

Mr. Guiselin was commissioned to embroider all the coronation garments—which took 16,500 employee-hours of work and cost \$145,000. The piece de resistance was the 22-pound coronation robe with its 755,000 pearls, and 122 million beads, all put together one by one and by hand.

In order to get that mind-boggling work done, Mr. Guiselin said he had to track down about 40 women, all of them old and semi-retired and "almost blind by now."

"But they were so happy to have such a job to do that they worked miracles."

A modest, level-headed man, Mr. Guiselin, who can embroider, too, has more than the right background for it. He is the fourth generation of a family that started at the top, with Napoleon I's coronation.

Good With a Punch

"It all began because my ancestor, Hippolyte, was good with a pencil," he said. "He really knew how to draw."

The first family establishment, a small workshop near Paris's

Blancs-Manteaux Church, was opened in 1865. Soon, Guiselin started embroidering for Napoleon's entourage and it was he who created Napoleon's and Josephine's pompous coronation robes.

That day, Guiselin made his mark and all European courts became steady customers. That included the court of Russia, which brought over Jean-Christophe and Leon Guiselin at the turn of the century to work on the tsar's and his officers' uniforms.

Asked if Napoleon's garments influenced Bokassa's, Mr. Guiselin, who works from stacks of personal archives, said yes and no. "Yes, I did use a lot of bees and other imperial symbols but I really followed the French academic's uniform. However, instead of using silk thread, I used gold threads of different textures and shades to give volume to the embroidery."

Mr. Guiselin said Napoleon was responsible for setting the pattern of most French uniforms in use today.

Laurel and Oak Leaves

"He set the styles for ministers, ambassadors, generals, academicians and even customs officers," Mr. Guiselin said. "He laid the base of fashion protocol

Roland Guiselin, who did coronation clothes for Emperor Bokassa.

Gamma



Whatever we do, we can't change a thing. He loved laurel and oak leaves and had them put all over."

Other countries, notably the courts of Iran and Morocco, still give Mr. Guiselin interesting commissions.

"These countries still maintain a high level of ceremony," Mr. Guiselin said. "But in France, I don't think that even ambassadors use their parade uniforms very often."

In the 1920s, Guiselin started working in Paris couture, collaborating with Vionnet, Chanel

and Balenciaga. Hollywood, too, commissioned costumes for Mary Pickford, Pearl White and Pepe Nogueras.

There, housewives order custom-made blouses and belts or ask Mr. Guiselin to do special embroidery jobs. Some ask to have their home linen embroidered and/or monogrammed, others bring tablecloth to be embroidered to match their porcelain. Others still bring dresses to be embroidered. A great deal of the business consists of pleating skirts.

Prices at Mogador-Créations are modest. It costs 7 francs to monogram a handkerchief, 20 francs for a sheet and 50 francs to pleat a skirt. In true artisan tradition, Mr. Guiselin will do practically anything you want, including embroidering a flower over a cigarette hole.

A Dying Art

But business, as a whole, is pretty sick and embroidery is a dying art. The figures sadly speak for themselves: At the turn of the century, there were 400 embroiderers in Paris; in 1938, only 60, and today, barely a handful.

So Mr. Guiselin's bread-and-butter business consists of serving ordinary people from his big

OPERA IN ITALY

La Scala Begins Its Third Century

By William Weaver

MILAN, Feb. 27 (IHT)—The Teatro alla Scala first opened its doors on Aug. 3, 1778, so its 200th birthday is still some months away. But the celebrations began weeks ago, and will continue at least until next December.

The big event this month was the opening of the bicentennial exhibition, "Duecento Anni alla Scala" (Two Hundred Years at La Scala), a vast display occupying about 30 rooms in the Palazzo Reale. It will remain open until Sept. 10, and alone provides a good excuse to make a trip to Milan before that date.

La Scala is, first but not exclusively, a theater, and the opening part of the exhibition regards the building itself and its brilliant architect, Giuseppe Piermarini. A comparison between his bold plan and the architecture of the major Italian theaters already in existence shows Piermarini to the vanguard. His innovations—notably the horseshoe shape—were soon to be imitated.

A Milanese Rallying Ground

But La Scala was, and is, also a gathering place, an urban focus, a center for intellectuals, artists and statesmen. The theater has always been the rallying ground for the Milanese, as this show demonstrates. Emperors and viceroys attended La Scala officially, sometimes to be greeted with the open hostility of the audience. Napoleon arrived there, warmly welcomed, in May of 1796. Early the following year there was the now comic episode of the "Ballo del Papa," a ballet in which a dancer impersonated the pope, who—according to the scenario—abandoned his tiara for a Phrygian cap.

In the 19th century, opera and patriotism became even more profoundly associated, and the success of Verdi's early operas was, notoriously, not only to their stirring music but also to their story in shrewdly selected visual detail.

And the story continues to our own time. In one huge room, particularly fascinating, the visitor can inspect close up, sections of real scenery—the historic painted

wings for the posthumous premiere of Boito's "Nerone" in 1922,

as well as props created for the poetical "Don Carlos," which opened the present season. Scale models of the stage sets displayed with other sets, from Zeffirelli's "Europa Riconosciuta," the theater's inaugural opera in 1778, to Verdi's "I Masnadieri," now play-

ing. An audiovisual room illustrates with an exciting presentation, the day-to-day work of orchestra, chorus and corps de ballet. Music is heard discreetly: Callas as Norma, the citrusy duet of "Aida." The ears, like the eyes,

are constantly stimulated.

Workmen Find Huge Aztec Stone In Mexico City**MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27 (UPI)**

Electric company workers digging beneath Mexico City's busy commercial center have unearthed a 20-ton ceremonial stone used by the Aztecs 500 years ago.

The stone—11 feet in diameter and 36 inches thick—is "of incalculable historical value," said Gaston Garcia Caniz, director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.

Other experts compared the find to the 1972 unearthing of the Aztec calendar stone, the last great archaeological discovery relating to the empire that once controlled much of Central America.

Archaeologist Raul Martin Aranda said the stone came from the same era as the Aztec calendar and should become a major primary source for studying Aztec history.

The final rooms showing the theater's destruction in World War II and its triumphant resurgence, are charged with emotion, and if a hint of pride, of self-satisfaction can be sensed in the display of postwar triumphs, it is clearly and amply justified. The story of La Scala's two centuries ends happily. And as you leave the Palazzo Reale and walk through the galleria and come face to face with the Scala in reality, you have a dramatic feeling of historic continuity, continuing. Its third century is in progress.

After the thrilling "Don Carlo," the present "Masnadieri" is tribute to the early, youthful Verdi. The production's greatest asset is the even more youthful conductor, Riccardo Chailly, in his late twenties. Without rushing or forcing the music, he illuminates all its irrepressible vigor, its high spirits. Pier Luigi Pizzi's sets are excessively stark for such a romantic work, but his staging moves clearly, and the cast—while not stellar—does its job well.

ART MARKET

Auctioneers Debate a Selling Point

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 27 (IHT)—In the last few weeks, there has been a growing tendency among auctioneers to send out printed estimates with their catalogues.

Last October, France's leading auctioneering group, the Adie-Picard-Tajan team, started printing estimates for all their "modern" master sales, which include all works painted after 1880. Guy Loustau, the most daring among the senior members of the profession, is now doing it for his sales of any consequence regardless of category.

Many will wonder why it took the French auctioneers so long to introduce a procedure that their British colleagues had generalized by the early 1960s. It has, in fact, been sporadically used by the French themselves for some items that are sold by auction but do not belong strictly speaking to the art market: As early as 1963 a sale of coins was advertised by a catalogue sent out with a sheet of printed estimates or, as the coin expert Emile Bourgey wrote, an "appraisal basis."

Principle Adopted

After a prolonged period of hesitation, the principle was eventually adopted by all coin experts assisting Drouot auctioneers.

Next came engravings, for which expert Marcel Lecomte now regularly gives pre-sale estimates printed and dispatched with the catalogues, but not so his colleagues Denise Rousseau or Claude Caillet.

Antiquarian book experts have followed suit. While the Larivière-Guilloux-Buffetaud-Taillieu sale of autographs and authors' manuscripts held on Dec. 19 at Drouot Rive Gauche, a major sale with manuscripts by Victor Hugo, Marcel Proust, and others, had a list of estimates prepared by expert Pierre Bertrand, their equally important sale of old and modern masters held at the Palais d'Orsay six days before had none.

When it comes to categories in which every work is unique, the case is different. The estimate is

forecast by the expert, automatically considers this as a proof of the expert's incompetence. This, however, is wrong. In some cases it may be incompetence but mostly it is due to a combination of unforeseeable factors, for example, personal rivalry between two collectors or dealers."

Both he and his colleague Guilloux insist that the French public does not realize that an estimate is an approximation, not a flat statement of value. Sellers, too, not fully aware of the implication of this fact, fear that stating a value in writing will deter potential buyers from paying more.

This fear, Antoine Ader says, is unfounded. In his experience low estimates induce a larger public to come and bid.

The Real Problem

Guilloux thinks that the real problem is the high estimates that sellers would like to force on the auctioneers—not those that are obviously disproportionate but the ones that are marginally too high, say by 20 to 25 per cent. The work might perhaps just make that high price, so that the auctioneer hesitates to say flatly no, but on the other hand such an estimate may discourage other buyers from going to the sale or giving an order.

Asked how printed estimates may affect sales, both experts answer that it depends on the kind of sale. Auctions aimed at the national market—middle-of-the-road 18th-century art and furniture—do not need them much. Very minor sales could benefit from them, Guilloux says, because people with small means are often unaware how inexpensive some items are. Both concede that estimates are musts at the top end for auctions of international standing.

Such a mood in the younger generation suggests that the system will change. But first their colleagues must realize that a prospective buyer sitting in New York might more easily be prompted to send an order if he had an estimate before him.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1977

ASSETS

Cash and demand accounts	\$ 1,135,769
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,168,161
Precious metals	70,817,841
Investment securities	
U.S. Government obligations	162,048,016
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	47,978,746
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	90,774,763
Other	208,134,332
Total investment securities	498,935,857
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreement to resell	165,000,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,255,150,131
Allowances for possible losses	(21,505,167)
Loans (net)	1,233,644,964
Customers' liability under acceptances	87,990,900
Bank premises and equipment	15,865,025
Accrued interest receivable	44,681,461
Other assets	71,019,346
	\$ 2,572,348,921
Deposits	\$ 2,047,646,981
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	55,422,000
Other liabilities for borrowed money	3,159,756
Acceptances outstanding	89,677,157
Accrued interest payable	91,328,755
Other liabilities	23,157,845
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	78,146,591
Surplus representing convertible notes	
obligation assumed by parent corporation	12,490,000
Undivided profits	71,319,836
Total stockholders' equity	261,955,427
Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 101,525,469

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1978

Page 7

West Germany Denies Fund Curbs Planned

BONN, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—West Germany denied today that it has any plans to control the inflow of funds following restrictions moved by Switzerland.

Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff said that there are no plans to restrict the flow of foreign funds. However, foreign exchange dealers were skeptical, insisting that the imposition of such restrictions could not be ruled out.

They see foreign funds, now shy from moving into Switzerland, turning to West Germany. But a government spokesman queried about the need to curb such inflows to keep the deutsche mark stable, remarked that "the first day does not support this premise."

The dollar rose against the mark today by four pfennigs from Friday's closing rate to 2.05 DM.

Meanwhile, officials were actively trying to "talk" the dollar higher. Bundesbank president Otfried Erminger, speaking in West Berlin, said the dollar is undervalued by some 30 per cent against the mark—for more than is justified by differences in real purchasing power.

The bank's vice-president, Karl Otto Foehl, said in a radio interview that the dollar's continuing weakness is a source of great concern and called on the United States to borrow on the international capital market to finance its current-account deficit. He said large sections of the German economy could scarcely live on a long-term basis with the dollar worth only 2 DM.

Mr. Lambdorff, in an interview published yesterday, said, "We do not want to return to a regimented economy with controls, which only hinder world trade

Joint Action Seen Needed On Economies**'Locomotive' Theory May Be Abandoned**

By Jack Aboat

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—A consensus seems to be emerging among the non-Communist industrial nations that joint and coordinated inflationary action, albeit moderate, is the best way of achieving a higher and non-inflationary growth in the world economy.

Delegates attending a two-day meeting of the economic policy committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development indicated that if such a consensus were reached, it would represent a major departure from the previously-advocated "locomotive" theory under which countries with strong economies, especially West Germany and Japan, were to generate additional growth by boosting domestic demand and hence imports.

This theory has been consistently rejected by Bonn and Tokyo, which maintained that they were doing their best and could not do more without hindering inflation.

The new approach for action by a larger number of countries is expected to remove the recent differences of views on the subject between West Germany and the United States.

The OECD secretariat maintains that a real growth of at least 4.5 per cent for the 24-nation OECD area as a whole is needed if unemployment is to be reduced, payments imbalances corrected and the growing threat of protectionism removed, conference sources said.

The OECD now predicts an overall growth of close to 4 per cent, up from 3.5 per cent forecast last December. But most of the pull would come from the United States and Japan with each country likely to record a real growth of between 5 and 5.5 per cent the sources said.

The West German delegate reiterated his country will achieve a 3.5-per-cent real growth, and not 3 per cent forecast by the OECD secretariat.

Charles Schultze, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, told the meeting that a narrowing of growth differentials among the major OECD member countries would reduce tensions on foreign exchange markets.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 0.5 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$16 billion last year, are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

Swiss Curbs Aid the Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

Switzerland, but since Switzerland's borders are virtually open, this measure is hard to enforce.

• Extended the central bank's legal authority for forward transactions in foreign exchange from three to a maximum of 24 months. This is largely to counteract Swiss franc speculation in the Euromarket.

Swiss stock prices moved higher in fairly active trading on the Zurich stock exchange following announcement of the measure.

Of the 119 issues traded, 62 gained and 31 declined while 26 were at Friday's price. The Swiss Credit Bank stock index rose 0.9 to 261.8.

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The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a \$4.35 per share distribution to shareholders in respect of the half-year period from June 30th, 1977, to December 26th, 1977.

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Repudiates Earlier Remarks**American Motors Denies Foreign Link Likely Soon**

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—Top officials of troubled American Motors Corp. have backed away from previous statements concerning the scope and timing of a possible linkup with a major foreign auto maker.

At a meeting with reporters Friday night AMC executives repudiated earlier statements that they expected to announce some type of arrangement within a matter of months, cast doubt on previous comments about the relative importance of any such proposal to AMC's long-term fortunes, and declined to answer a wide range of questions about a possible linkup.

They said only that AMC, which is the second largest U.S. auto maker, is still talking with some foreign auto companies about a possible linkup and added that they now "hope" to reach an agreement sometime this year. The foreign concerns were not identified.

AMC said at its annual meeting in early February that it would consider an "affiliation" with another company as a means of helping solve its continuing problems. Last week, the company gave what appeared to be its first material disclosure of such a plan, when the Los Angeles Times printed an interview (HT, Feb. 22) with AMC President Gerald Meyers in which he was quoted as saying he expected the company to form a "combination, alliance or affiliation" with an unidentified foreign auto company this year.

The major points of the article were later confirmed by company public-relations officials, including vice-president Frank Hedge.

On Friday, however, both Mr. Meyers and Mr. Hedge backed away from earlier comments made by them or attributed to them. Mr. Meyers called the Los Angeles Times article "not very accurate," adding: "There was a lot of creative writing in it." However, he would not specify what parts of the article he considered inaccurate and conceded that he had not yet made any attempt to correct them.

A Los Angeles Times spokesman said: "We believe our story accurately reflected Meyer's comments at the time."

Mr. Hedge denied that he had made certain statements about the possible linkup. Specifically, he asserted that he never said he expected a transaction to be closed this year and disavowed an earlier remark that the proposed combination would "solve the company's problems for the indefinite period ahead."

Most of the major foreign auto companies contacted denied that they have any plans for linking up with AMC or that they are even talking with the company. Only Peugeot-Citroën has acknowledged talking about a possible joint production or distribution linkup, but nothing that would occur this year.

The department said real or inflation-adjusted average weekly earnings for non-farm workers declined at a 1.4 per cent seasonally adjusted annual rate last month compared with a 3.6-per-cent decline in December and a 1.2-per-cent rise in November.

The department said real spendable earnings plummeted at a 38-per-cent seasonally adjusted annual rate last month compared with a 3.6-per-cent decline in December and a 1.2-per-cent rise in November.

The January figures mark the introduction of two men indexes by the Labor Department.

One, the revised consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, is an updated version of the old index, which is also being reported. The other, the consumer price index for all urban consumers, is a new index covering 80 per cent of the total U.S. population. Both rose 0.8 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in January.

The department said the old, unrevised consumer price index climbed 0.7 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The department said that all three indexes could be compared to past increases in the unrevised, old index.

On an unadjusted basis, the old

U.S. Consumer Prices Rise Sharply**Food Prices Lead Monthly Increase**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—The Nation's economy was hit with a new burst of inflation in January, sending consumer prices up at twice their pace of the six previous months, the government said today.

Prices, boosted by higher food costs, spurted 8.4 per cent at a seasonally adjustment-annual rate in January under the old method of calculation, the Labor Department reported.

Under two new methods of calculating prices, they rose at a 9.6 per cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate last month, for the biggest increase since April of last year.

The sharp January increase comes after relatively modest 4.8-per-cent increases at a seasonally-adjusted-annual rate in November and December.

President Carter's spokesman, Jody Powell, said the White House sees no change in the nation's underlying inflation rate of between 6 and 6.5 per cent in 1977. Mr. Powell said "several nonrecurring factors," including the rise in the minimum wage, contributed to the latest rise.

However, Commissar of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Julius Shiskin termed the sharp January rise "a cause for concern."

"We had a very strong and widespread rise in prices," he said. The increase was "no surprise" because it followed strong rises in wholesale prices over the past few months. Although he said there were "special influences" in the January figures, primarily the bad weather, he said that the figures were still a "cause for concern."

The department also said that real or inflation-adjusted average weekly earnings for non-farm workers declined at a 1.4 per cent seasonally adjusted annual rate last month compared with a 3.6-per-cent decline in December and a 1.2-per-cent rise in November.

The department said real spendable earnings plummeted at a 38-per-cent seasonally adjusted annual rate last month compared with a 3.6-per-cent decline in December and a 1.2-per-cent rise in November.

Consolidated sales also rose to a new high of 1.89 trillion yen, up 16.8 per cent from 1.71 trillion yen in the previous year. Per-share net profit rose to 78.65 yen in the prior year.

The company predicted that consolidated net profit in the current year will level off, with sales up about 8 per cent to 2 trillion yen.

In the fourth quarter, Matsushita's consolidated net rose to a record 22.19 billion yen, up 11 per cent from the year-earlier 20.01 billion yen and up from the third-quarter total of 18.94 billion yen, when the annual gain was 12.4 per cent.

Fourth-quarter consolidated sales rose 6 per cent to a record 211.3 billion yen from 198.3 billion yen, up 8.6 per cent higher than the 189.6 million of the year-earlier month. By comparison, orders for most months of 1977 ranged from just under \$200 million to about \$265 million.

January is normally a low shipment month because producers make a major effort in the final weeks of the year to complete and ship as many machines as possible. That improves sales and earnings for the year just ending and cuts year-end inventories, but it leaves few nearly complete machines to finish up and ship in January.

Sales, however, rose by 12 per cent to 383.4 billion yen.

Iran Favors Review Of OPEC Oil Pricing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—Iranian Finance Minister Mohammed Veganeh said after a meeting with U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal today that his nation feels OPEC should review its policy of pricing oil in dollars.

Mr. Veganeh emphasized that Iran has not made a decision on the issue, but he said members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are concerned about the erosion of the dollar.

Mr. Blended, however, that his nation hopes the U.S. efforts to shore up the dollar are successful. Others in the Iranian party visiting with Blumenthal stressed that the success of the U.S. defense of the dollar and OPEC's consideration of oil pricing policy are closely linked.

Index for all urban consumers stood at 187.2 per cent of the 1967 average, while the revised consumer price index stood at 178.1 per cent, up 8.6 per cent from January, 1977.

Increases in food prices in January accounted for the bulk of the rise of all three measures.

Prices Drop on Wall Street After Morning Rally Fails

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (HT)—Investor concern over rising inflation and worries that striking coal miners may reject a proposed contract settlement pushed stock prices broadly lower across the board in active trading today.

Before trading began, the government said the consumer price index was up 8.6 per cent from January, up from 0.4 per cent in December.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.89 points at 748.35. It was off 4.77 at 3 p.m.

Some 640 issues declined, with 19.99 million shares, compared with 23.51 million Friday.

A first-hour rally was fuelled by the dollar's rise in overseas currency markets, Wall Street analysts said.

Analysts said the coal strike situation was the biggest drag on the market.

Although Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said he believes the tentative agreement reached Friday will be ratified, there were signs of dissatisfaction with the proposal among rank-and-file members. The ratification vote is due next Monday.

Glamour issues were among the hardest hit, as Eastman Kodak fell 1.12 to 42.12; Du Pont 1.12 to 100; Disney 1 to 33; Textron 1.34 to 73.12; and Honeywell 1.34 to 43.34. IBM, which is suing Xerox for alleged patent infringement in the United States and Canada, dropped 2.76 to 233.34. Xerox, trading ex-dividend, fell 1.76 to 41.14.

Datapoint fell 2.36 to 38.58. The company said it plans to offer 800,000 shares.

Among the few bright spots, Ambac Industries rose 2.12 to 37.28. The company disclosed preliminary merger discussions with unnamed company.

Machine Tool Orders Decline

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—Manufacturing companies continue to order machine tools at a strong rate, which promises increasing shipments of these machines as the year progresses.

Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts for products ranging from airplane engines to auto bodies, slipped only about 1 per cent in January from December's unusually high level, maintaining the sales momentum picked up in the last two months of 1977.

January orders totaled \$315.1 million, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, down slightly from \$318.7 million in December but 8.6 per cent higher than the \$289.6 million of the year-earlier month.

In another report, Komatsu Ltd., the machinery producer, said net profit in the year ended Dec. 31 dropped 21.8 per cent to 14.4 million yen from 18.4 billion yen the previous year.

Sales, however, rose by 12 per cent to 383.4 billion yen.

Company Reports

Revenue: Profits in Millions of Dollars

Foster Wheeler

Fourth Quarter 1977 Revenue ... 329.5 291.8 Profits ... 7.23 4.20 Per Share ... 0.89 0.59

Year Revenue ... 1,190.0 1,060.0 Profits ... 27.1 20.55 Per Share ... 3.22 2.50

Review

Fourth Quarter 1977 Revenue ... 353.54 322.1 Profits ... 26.5 24.00 Per Share ... 0.93 0.79

Year Revenue ... 1,430.0 955.6 Profits ... 97.6 81.5 Per Share ... 3.20 2.68

Zenith

Fourth Quarter 1977 Revenue ... 261.5 272.7 Profits ... 3.0 14.6 Per Share ... 0.18 0.77

Year Revenue ... 965.6 947.4 Profits ... 7.6 41.4 Per Share ... 0.40 2.20

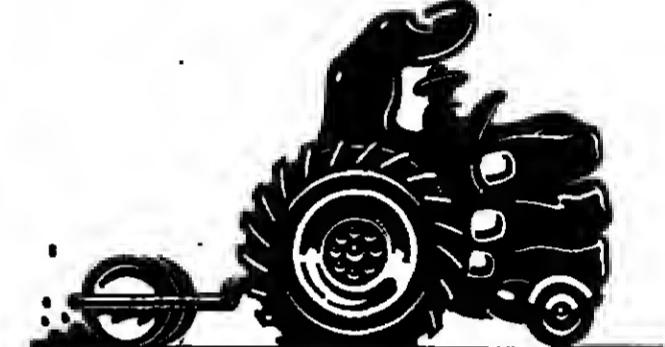
February 1978

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 27

Toronto Stocks																	
High Low Div In 3 Yld P/E 100% High Low Quot Close																	
Chg's																	
(Continued from preceding page)																	
- 12 Month - Stock																	
High	Low	Div	In 3	Yld	P/E	100%	High	Low	Quot	Close	High	Low	Div	In 3	Yld	P/E	100%
1/2 Month - Stock	\$6.00	5.7	22	11/16	11/16	11/16+ 1/16	5.60	5.2	11/16	11/16+ 1/16	5.50	5.2	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$5.30	5.2	20	11/16	11/16	11/16+ 1/16	5.20	5.0	11/16	11/16+ 1/16	5.10	5.0	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.40	1.3	6	2	21/2	21/2	21/2	20/16	19/16	21/2	21/2	20/16	20/16	20/16	20/16	20/16	20/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.45	9/10	10	18	16/16	16/16+ 1/16	16/16	15/16	15/16	16/16	16/16	15/16	15/16	15/16	15/16	15/16	15/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$2.20	2.1	15	12/16	12/16	12/16+ 1/16	2.10	2.0	12/16	12/16+ 1/16	2.00	1.9	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	5	12/16	12/16	12/16+ 1/16	1.40	1.3	12/16	12/16+ 1/16	1.30	1.2	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.70	1.6	9	15	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2
1/2 Month - Stock	\$2.10	2.0	10	16/16	16/16	16/16+ 1/16	2.00	1.9	16/16	16/16+ 1/16	1.90	1.8	15/16	15/16	15/16	15/16	15/16
1/2 Month - Stock	\$2.24	2.2	8	16	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24	25/24
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.20	1.1	3	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.15	1.1	2	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21	22/21
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.45	1.4	12	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	11	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	10	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	9	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	8	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	7	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	6	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	5	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	4	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	3	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	2	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	1	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	0	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-1	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-2	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-3	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-4	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-5	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-6	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-7	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-8	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-9	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-10	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-11	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-12	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-13	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
1/2 Month - Stock	\$1.50	1.5	-14	21/20	21/20</td												

ESMARK

helps American agriculture improve its green thumb.



America's farmers are producing more food per acre than ever before in history, and one reason for it is their increased use of fertilizers. One of their major sources for these useful crop increases is Esmark's chemical company, Estech (the same company that makes Vigoro products for your garden). Estech markets perhaps the broadest line of fertilizers in the industry. And it's a growth market. Fertilizer demand is linked to the world's ever-increasing need for food. Esmark's other growth markets: food, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Mellon Bank, N.A. and its Subsidiaries

(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)



Mellon Bank, N.A. and its Subsidiaries

(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)

Consolidated Statement of Condition

December 31, 1977

Consolidated Statement of Condition

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,120,766,000
Money Market Investments:	
Time Deposits with Other Banks	1,035,193,000
Other Investments, Principally Federal Funds Sold	597,576,000
Trading Account Securities	133,787,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities.....	254,002,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	568,586,000
Other Securities	70,152,000
Loans and Related Assets:	
Loans	5,100,672,000
Direct Lease Financing	106,753,000
Other Loan-Related Assets	43,077,000
Less Reserva for Possible Credit Losses..	(68,222,000)
Total Loans and Related Assets, Net of Reserve	5,182,280,000
Premises and Equipment	65,515,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability	372,781,000
Other Assets	155,294,000

Liabilities

Liabilities

Deposits in Domestic Offices

Deposits in Domestic Offices	
Demand	\$2,553,365,000
Savings	1,377,168,000
Time	1,991,164,000
Deposits In Foreign Offices	<u>1,750,488,000</u>
Total Deposits	7,682,185,000
Federal Funds Purchased	618,024,000
Other Funds Borrowed	58,747,000
Acceptances Outstanding	372,782,000
Other Liabilities	174,077,000
Total Liabilities	\$8,903,815,000

Capital

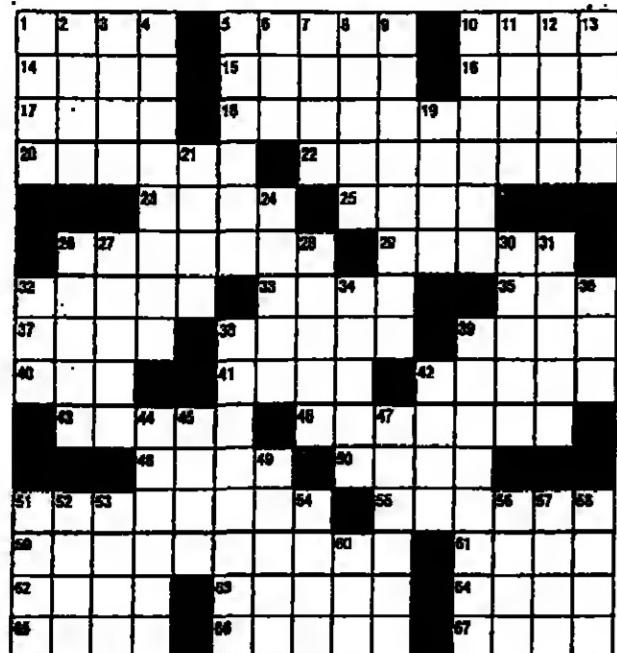
Capital Stock—\$10 Par Value

Capital Stock—\$10 Per Value	
Authorized	12,000,000 Shares
Outstanding	10,019,413 Shares
Surplus	
Undivided Profit	
Total Capital	<u>100,194,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital	
	\$155,922,000

1. *Leucosia* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.)

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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



A CROSS

- 1 Anchored animal
- 5 Military equipment
- 10 Leg part
- 14 One sound of contentment
- 15 Street "Blues" 1916 song
- 16 Cupid
- 17 Rose lover
- 18 River of stone
- 20 Cheap whisky
- 22 Tampered with
- 23 Capitol Hill rejections
- 25 Keep away from
- 26 Intererves
- 29 "Hedda Gabler" playwright
- 32 Suffices with gang or young
- 33 Time of day
- 35 Hugo's "Bias"
- 37 Not strict
- 38 Spanish gunboat
- 39 All-inclusive
- 40 Building section
- 41 Shade of green
- 42 Retrieves and returns
- 43 Letter on a key
- 44 Crisp cracker
- 48 Varnishes

DOWN

- 1 Box
- 2 Inner
- 3 Like the Gobi
- 4 Verdure
- 5 Monasteries or convents
- 6 Electrical unit
- 7 Muller of a Whittier poem
- 8 Grocery items
- 9 Asian land
- 10 Church laws
- 11 Sino-Russian river
- 12 Rounded part
- 13 Mr. Flinstone
- 14 "Three men in"
- 21 Kennel sounds
- 24 Commandments mount
- 26 Stride loftily
- 27 Electrical inventor
- 28 Standards
- 30 Of a Great Lake
- 31 Push slightly
- 32 Call on
- 34 Vast quantity
- 35 Affirmative
- 36 "Shiner"
- 39 Formal attire
- 42 Asterisk
- 44 Splurge at the track
- 45 Relative of a twinge
- 47 Straw boss
- 48 Drail
- 49 Eyegone bird
- 50 Green land
- 51 Judge's bench
- 52 Stadium sound
- 53 Apes' neighbor
- 54 Bath tub shape
- 55 Lilliputian
- 56 Genovese gold

WEATHER

ALGARVE	0	Clear	MADRID	0	Rain
AMSTERDAM	15	Overcast	MILAN	5	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	Clear	MONTEVIDEO	5	Variably
BERLIN	15	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5	Cloudy
BOLOGNA	15	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	Cloudy
BOSTON	15	Overcast	MUNICH	5	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	Cloudy	NEW YORK	10	Showers
CAGLIARI	15	Cloudy	NICE	10	Showers
COPENHAGEN	15	Cloudy	OSLO	10	Showers
COLOGNE	15	Cloudy	PARIS	10	Showers
DAVOS	15	Cloudy	ROME	10	Cloudy
GOETEBORG	15	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	10	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	Cloudy	TOKYO	10	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	10	Cloudy
HAMBURG	15	Cloudy	TUNIS	10	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	Cloudy
LISBON	15	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	Cloudy
LONDON	15	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	15	Cloudy			

Yesterday's reading: 0 S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

February 27, 1978

The last asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose reports are based on market prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (ir)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

(d) American Fund SP740.75

(d) Commer. Fund SP652.50

(d) Grober. Fund SP652.50

(d) Kretschmer Fund SP652.50

(d) Stock Fund SP652.50

(d) W.Fund N.Y. SP740.75

(d) W.Fund S.W. SP740.75

Nicklaus Birdies Last Five Holes, Wins by a Stroke

LAUDERHILL, Fla., Feb. 27 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus shot five consecutive birdies, three from off the green, on the final five holes yesterday to win the Jackie Gleason Invitational Classic by a stroke over Gary Jones.

Nicklaus, who started the day behind the leader, Hale Irwin, hit a 7-under-par 65 over the invitational country club course. Nicklaus finished with a 12-under-par 276; Jones with a 277 and Irwin with a 278.

Tennis Record Of Six Straight For Navratilova

DETROIT, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Top-seeded Martina Navratilova took the first 12 points of her record 10-straight match victory and went on to a 6-3, 6-2 triumph yesterday over Dianne Gombolka that gave her another record sixth-straight women's tennis championship.

The 21-year-old left-hander's six-first-place finishes surpasses a mark of five set by Billy Jean King in 1971. "Breaking the record is a great feeling," Navratilova said of her string of match and tournament victories in the winter tour.

Her streak is building pressure as a confrontation between Navratilova and Chris Evert, who was taken her first extended leave of absence after seven years of tennis, Evert will return when tour reaches Boston, which is two days before Navratilova's last appearance before the tour champion ship.

"The way I played, I feel I could beat Chris or anybody," Navratilova said. "I'll deal with it when I play her."

The outcome was not decided until the 18th hole, when Jones was short on a birdie try of 15 feet and Nicklaus sank his putt of about 3 feet.

Nicklaus, the defending champion here, registered his 64th tour victory and his third here. His began his charge on the 186-yard, par-4 No. 14, when he sank a birdie chip of 80 feet off the hole.

On the 533-yard, par-5 No. 15, he hit his second shot into the woods and then chipped up to the fringe. He chipped in for a birdie. On the 198-yard, par-3 No. 16, he was again on the fringe and chipped in for a birdie. He hit the green with his second shot on the 400-yard, par-4 No. 17 and then ran a putt of 25 feet into the hole.

Throughout Nicklaus's hot streak, Jones refused to crumble although he played with Nicklaus and Irwin, who also challenged for most of the day and finished with a 3-under-par 69. Irwin wound up the tournament in third place. Jerry Pate tied with Andy Bean for fourth place at 279.

Jones, the first-day leader who was in second place after the third round, shot five birdies for a 5-under-par 67 but missed birdie putts of 20 feet on No. 18, 5 feet on No. 17 and a 15-footer on No. 16.

WHA Results

Sunday's Game
Winnipeg 2, Houston 0 (K. Nilsson 2, Hull 2; Lusk, Green, U. Mikko 2, Baird; Gray 3, Handz, Popoff, Lash).
New England 6, Edmonton 3 (Antonov 2, Haggstrom, Sheehy, G. Howe, Ropponen, Schreyer, Delarco, Plati, Zuka, Guillet).
Indianapolis 6, Birmingham 2 (Lambert, Williams, Driedzic 2, Pariseau, Leclerc, Mazzoni, Nepler, Lineman).
NHL Results:



VICTORY GRIMACE—Jack Nicklaus celebrates his winning putt on the 18th hole.

Congress Opens Investigation of the NCAA

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT)—A congressional subcommittee that has been investigating the National Collegiate Athletic Association since last October began public hearings in Washington today. At first, the hearings will focus on the NCAA's methods of investigation and punishment of college coaches and athletes suspected of violating association rules.

J. Brent Clark, an attorney and a former member of the NCAA enforcement staff, was scheduled to be the first witness before the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations. He was expected to tell the subcommittee that the NCAA has a policy of "selective punishment" under which certain major colleges are never questioned or penalized by the NCAA when they are charged with rules infractions.

Target Determinations

The hearings will continue tomorrow and are expected to last through the spring. There will be one or two public sessions every

Notre Dame Upsets Marquette

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 27 (NYT)—Trailing by 17 points during the first half and by 14 points at the intermission, Notre Dame staged one of the most impressive comebacks in recent major college basketball yesterday to best Marquette, the defending national champion.

When it beat Southern California in a major upset.

Ahead First Time

Notre Dame took the lead for the first time when Don Williams hit a 30-foot jumper from the left with 2:47 remaining. Marquette's Warriors did not catch Notre Dame again.

Both teams will reach the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament again next month and this game might have been a peek into the future.

Notre Dame came out after intermission fired up to try to get back into the game. Kelly Tripucka, who started the first half but was taken out by Phelps after a couple of minutes, scored 6 points quickly as the Irish got 4 points closer at 45-35 with 16 1/2 minutes to go.

Tripucka sank another basket after Marquette got one and the

margin remained at 10 points. Notre Dame stole the ball a couple of times and careless ball handling by Marquette once allowed it to go out of bounds. After that turnover, Rich Branning scored on a jump shot and Marquette's lead was 8 points with 14 minutes to go.

Quarterback's Son

Then Tripucka, a freshman son of a former Notre Dame football quarterback, Frank Tripucka, hit from the left corner and the lead was only 8 points for the Warriors. The crowd went wild on this 28-foot shot. Tripucka scored all of his game-high 15 points in the big second half.

But it was Bill Hanzlik, a sophomore, who has averaged only nine minutes of action a game this season, who did the big job. His defense against Marquette's all-America guard, Butch Lee, in the crucial late minutes may have been the key. Lee hit on only 3 of 12 shots in the second half.

Hanzlik said, "You can't play him close or he'll go around. You can't play his left or he'll go right. You can't play his right or he'll go left. I just played off a bit to stop the jump shot."

The exciting result caused Irish fans to storm their players on the court and shower rolls of paper over the entire arena for minutes after the game. But the result had no serious meaning other than to possibly better prepare Notre Dame for the NCAA tournament and warn Marquette.

Notre Dame has a 19-5 won-lost record now and Marquette is 22-3.

NHL Results

Sunday's Game

Toronto 5, Chicago 3 (Valiquette 2, Ellis, Stiles 2; P. Baldridge, Mulvey).

Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 4 (Pronovost 2, Sestito, Fleisch; Ramsey 2, Meador).

Philadelphia 6, Washington 1 (Dupon, Barber, Barbour, Lach, Slezak, Dead, Riley).

Montreal 3, NY Islanders 1 (Lafleur, Tremblay, Ouellet).

St. Louis 3, Detroit 1 (Fairbairn, Suter, Currie, Polonich).

Coach of NHL Flyers Never Runs Out of Revolutions

By Roger Kahn

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Only four years have passed since Fred Shero redesigned North American hockey coaching, but his patents seem to have expired. That may be the most vexing aspect of successful originality: Ideas do not stay fresh long.

Under traditional coaches, hockey was a game of free-lancing stars. Maurice Richard and Bobby Hull skated their own way and it was up to everyone else to follow them. Enter Shero and the Philadelphia Flyers, a team stronger in muscle and psychic unity than in talent.

Shero introduced systems in which the movements of all five skaters were interconnected. He persuaded most of his players to move into the Philadelphia area year round and he changed practices from simple skating workouts to sessions that were complicated and fun.

"Athletes don't like to think," he said. "You use distractions and surprise to hold their interest." Finally, he pried them with axioms. "Always behave like a duck—keep calm and unoffended on the surface, but paddle like the devil underneath."

Paddling like the devil, the Flyers won the Stanley Cup in 1974 and 1975. This was unusual

for a team based in the United States, remarkable for an expansion club and miraculous for the fans of Philadelphia. Now, with better talent than before, the Flyers are strong but no longer dominant. Axiom: "A winner plays himself; a loser has two speeds: hysterical and lethargic." Since Shero passed successive miracles, hysteria and lethargy in the National Hockey League have waned.

Concepts of coaching hardened as surely as old arteries. Boxers arise at 8 a.m. for road work and get to bed early. Then they go out and fight for money at 10:30 p.m. The training schedule has prepared them to do just when the referee is reminding them to break cleanly.

Special assistants instruct major leaguers—supposedly finished athletes—in pitching, batting, running and press relations. In the minors, an arena for development, a trove of apprentices works under one manager, who is employed to teach, make travel arrangements, keep track of the bats and serve as marital counselor.

Why? The coaching trade proceeds from a reverence for things past. Look in our files. See how we did it last year, and the year before. Carried far enough, this leads to systems devised hastily during the autumn of 1966, when the ultimate in physical training was a pushup.

Supercoaches look ahead. (Axion: "You can't do today's business with yesterday's methods and be in business tomorrow.") Shero spent a dozen years running minor league teams in such places as Omaha and Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. The ripening period was essential. When Shero reached the National Hockey League, he was alive with a decade's worth of hopes and plans. Soon after that, he traveled to the Soviet Union and returned with a new manifesto of ideas.

"In practice," he told the Flyers, "a line skates up ice with one puck. Now we're going to use three pucks, passed back and forth. That will triple puck-handling time."

"We can't do it," said a startled player.

"In Russia," Shero said, "I've seen 12-year-old kids drill that way."

The Flyers (and teenagers in

certain hockey camps) now routinely use three pucks.

When I dropped into Shero's office in the lower depths of the Spectrum, the coach was reviewing a new psychological test. Although two flyers had suffered broken bones, he seemed as unruled as a cruising duck. Before him was a quotation from Vince Lombardi. You could see above an axiom from Seneca. A life of Christ rested on the desk, along-side a translation of an article by Vladislav Tretyak, the great Soviet goaltender. Shero is trim, bespectacled, soft-spoken, mustachioed.

A Time of Change

"About changes," I began. "Enormous," he said. "When I played for the Rangers, we thought there was something wrong with conditioning. It was a sign of weakness to work out. Everybody learned about that."

Asians, Africans Bolt Badminton Federation

HONG KONG, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The breakaway World Badminton Federation has been officially formed here by 19 Asian and African countries. The decision formalizes the split with the established ruling body of the sport, the International Badminton Federation.

The Asian-dominated WBF was launched last year to protest the IBF's failure to expand Taiwan and replace it with China. Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and India—the continent's leading powers in the sport—were the only Asian countries that decided against joining the new body immediately.

They got to me. I put Shero in. He headed for a corner. Three Boston players scattered. Schultz made a pass that set up our winning goal.

"In one stroke of madness, I became a genius."

He had no axiom for that, just a smile. I hope Shero's imitators don't forget the humor.

Until recently, there wasn't much communication among coaches. Now seminars go on all the time, not only in our league but with people from the amateurs and from Sweden and Russia.

"Coaches are learning not to be afraid of stars. The star has to stay within a system like anyone else. Stan Mikita, who's 37, complained like hell when the Chicago Black Hawks put in an organized system. Now the system works better for Chicago, and so does Mikita."

I looked at the psychological test. You were to pick the three desires that were most prominent in your personality. The range swept from creativity to immortality to being loved. "I think this will help me to know them better," he said. "Then maybe I can coach them better."

Luck Always Helps

He spoke of youth, hockey and the depression in Whipple when he was a boy and how he had first read Dostoevsky and how he continuously studied. "But however much you do, there is always a element of luck."

During a playoff game in 1974, fans shouted at him and his prime batter of that time, Dave Schultz. "It wasn't a situation where I wanted to use Schultz," Shero said, "but the fans kept yelling. I was chicken. Schultz was chicken. Chicken. Chicken."

They got to me. I put Schultz in. He headed for a corner. Three Boston players scattered. Schultz made a pass that set up our winning goal.

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ABOVE IT ALL—Notre Dame basketball players tear down the net after their upset victory over Marquette.

Training in Munich Provides U.S. Shot-Putter With Record

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Maren Seidler had heard the rumors. And she knew about all the record results. So when she had the opportunity, she finally asked Christian Gehrmann whether birth control pills really could improve the performances of women athletes in track and field.

"I thought it sounded crazy," the 26-year-old Seidler said, recalling a conversation with the noted West German coach, "but he said, 'Believe me, I know it works, but it takes a long, long time before it can be effective.'

Seidler, America's most prominent woman shot-putter for the last decade, recently spent six months in Munich training with Gehrmann and his two star pentathletes, Eva Wilms and Beatrix Philippi. Seidler did not take birth control pills in pursuit of better performances, but she now knows why European women athletes are so far ahead of their U.S. counterparts in the sport.

"I was made to feel at home by Christian and Eva," she said, "and they were real generous with their time."

Reversal of Trend

It has become customary in recent years for foreign athletes to visit the United States in pursuit of training and technology. Seidler's recent visit may start a new trend, particularly as U.S. women try to close the gap with their European rivals.

"I was made to feel at home by Christian and Eva," she said, "and they were real generous with their time."

Long Wait Ahead

"There's a lot of talent in this country for women shot-putters, but it just doesn't occur to them to take up the event," she said. "Last year, Seidler won her fifth indoor title at 63-1/8."

"What it really boiled down to," the 6-foot-2-inch Tufts University graduate said, "was that I trained for the first time in my life. With the situation the way it was in this country for women athletes, all I had to do was get out of bed, lace on my shoes and go out and win a national championship."

"I was always content with that, but I never really knew anything about the event, and I never learned how to enjoy it until recently."

Seidler, a pleasant, thoughtful individual with an engaging sense of humor, said she was "always something of an oddity" in the United States as a woman shot-putter.

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